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ADEN

35-1 Most of the unskilled casual workers come mainly from Western Aden Protectorate, Yemen and British Somaliland. A large number are employed in the building trades, in bunkering coal by hand, handling cargo, salt mining, etc. There is no emigrant labour, except a few Yemenites proceeding through Aden for employment in the oil fields of Saudi Arabia or as dock labourers in Madagascar. In all cases properly attested contracts are required before travel facilities are afforded by the Immigration Officer. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.6)

ARGENTINA

35-2 Official statistics show that immigration is decreasing in Argentina. During the first quinquennial plan, covering 1947 to 1952, 700,000 persons entered Argentina. In 1950, immigration exceeded emigration by 150,000; in 1951 by 128,000; in 1952 by 67,200. During January and February 1953, there were 7,300 more immigrants than emigrants, as compared with 17,350 more during the same period of 1952. The President of Argentina recently declared that 800,000 arrivals were expected during the realization of the second quinquennial plan, which will end in 1957. At the same time, however, it has been made known that immigrants will be chosen on the basis of racial, ideological, moral, professional, spiritual and physical considerations. (Le Courrier, Geneva, 5 August 1953)

35-3 Recently 340 Italians arrives in Argentina under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration to join the heads of their families, already settled in the country. To date arrangements have been made by the Buenos Aires office of ICEM for the transport of 7,685 Italians called for by the heads of their families. (Il Globo, Rome, 23 August 1953)

35-4 In 1952, 34,236 Italians arrives in Argentina under assisted emigration; in the same year 12,649 Italians returned to Italy. Under the second Argentinian five-year plan it is hoped to provide for the emigration to Argentina of 100,000 Italians annually. A training period of a few months will be undergone in Argentina by farmer and workman alike before actual entrance into work. (Corriere della Sera, Milan, 3 September 1953)

See also items: 35-17; 35-39.

AUSTRALIA

35-5 By 31 March 1953 Australia's population had risen to 8,795,778, an increase of 197,170 during the preceding twelve months. The natural increase in population over the year was 122,204, and the net increase from immigration was 74,966. (Australian Weekly Review, No. 53/31, 12 August 1953)

35-6 The Minister for Immigration has indicated that Australia could absorb 100,000 immigrants annually without any serious interference with her living standards. He stated that this figure could be raised to the extent to which Australia's own capital resources for national development could be supplemented by private and public investment from abroad. The Minister was discussing points raised against expansion of the immigration programme. As to housing, he indicated that Australia had an average of one dwelling unit for every four persons, and thus had one of the best housed populations in the world. As to the concern that Australia would not remain predominantly a British community if it continued to bring in European migrants, he pointed out that the country could go on taking European migrants at the annual average post-war rate for another 15 years and still have a population of more than 90 per cent British origin. (The Times, London, 4 August 1953)

35-7 During a four-day visit to the Netherlands, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Australian Parliament discussed migration problems with officials of the Dutch Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Affairs. Among the subjects considered was the need for co-operation between Australia and the Netherlands in the economic development of New Guinea. The idea of making New Guinea a centre of Japanese settlement for the absorption of Japan's excess population was rejected. (Het Parool, Amsterdam, 13 August 1953)

35-8 The Minister for Immigration, after returning from Europe and the United States, has stated that the improvement in Australia's economic position not only should increase the country's capacity to absorb new settlers, but should provide added inducements for newcomers. (Australian Weekly Review, No. 53/30, 5 August 1953)

35-9 Informal discussions have been held regarding the possibilities of moving the sponge fishermen from the Greek island of Kalymnos in the Aegean Sea to Australia for employment as pearl divers on the northwest coast. The inhabitants of Kalymnos have earned their livelihood from sponge fishing, but of late the economic and financial advantages of the sponge trade have been considerably reduced. Australia has always had large and very fine pearl shell beds. The Japanese have always been very skilled at pearl diving and have been able to go to depths of 20 fathoms. An attempt to replace them by Malays failed since the latter were unable to go below 14 fathoms. It is suggested that a group of Kalymnos fishermen emigrate to Australia in order to determine whether they could adjust to the new life and acquire aptitude for pearl diving. Then others could emigrate, and the Australian Government might look for external aid in financing their resettlement. (The Times, London, 14 August 1953; Manchester Guardian, Manchester, 15 August 1953)

35-10 Several proposals have been made in Australia that the immigration quota be extended to permit the entry of Greeks made homeless by the earthquakes in the Ionian Islands. One proposal was that 300 orphaned and homeless Greek children be sent out and placed in the homes of Australian-Greek families which had agreed to care for them. The Minister for Immigration has indicated that he would examine the proposals sympathetically and would confer with the Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs regarding them. (Australian News Summary, No. 53/156, 17 August 1953)

See also items: 35-39; 35-51.

AUSTRIA

See item: 35-69.

BAHAMAS

35-11 It is reported that in 1952, 189 Jamaicans went to the Bahamas and Turks Islands for employment as artisans. (United Nations Document A/2413)

35-12 The following numbers of migrant agricultural workers from the Bahamas were sent to the United States in the respective years: 1950, 3,000; 1951, 3,500; 1952, 3,500. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.7)

BASUTOLAND

35-13 It is reported that in 1952, 63,732 passes were issued to Basutos leaving the territory for employment in the Union of South Africa. This included 34,353 miners and 4,771 agricultural workers. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.6)

BECHUANALAND

35-14 It is reported that in 1952, 24,000 emigrants left Bechuanaland for the Union of South Africa. The largest number worked in the mines and the average length of absence was 9 months. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.6)

BELGIAN CONGO

See item: 35-65.

BELGIUM

35-15 A new law provides for the elimination or reduction of the residence tax for citizens of countries in which Belgian citizens receive reciprocal treatment. (Moniteur belge, No. 192, 11 July 1953)

See also items: 35-31; 35-39.

BRAZIL

35-16 The problem of food supply in South American countries, becoming constantly worse with the rapid increase of population, is the chief preoccupation today of the governments of these countries. This is true of Brazil, the hinterlands of which (7.4 million square kilometres) are sparsely populated and, from the economic point of view, not integrated; however, the economic integration and colonization of this land require manpower and capital investments which Brazil, in its present financial situation, can hardly afford. The country has therefore to limit its efforts to the intensification of existing agricultural procedures. One of the important methods of achieving this is through the immigration of agricultural workers and settlers. In this connexion, the government, because of the failure in the early post-war years of so-called "directed immigration",

intends to adopt a new policy. Since the soil around big cities such as Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo in particular, is not being cultivated, the government intends to create a "green belt" - a broad zone of small farms which would supply the cities with fruit, vegetables, eggs and poultry. This plan may be considered revolutionary in South America, since it constitutes a radical departure from previous settlement methods, by which newcomers, considered only as pioneers, were expected to transform forests and grasslands into fruitful land. In deciding upon this new trend, the Brazilian government has drawn upon its experience with useful enterprises such as the Dutch colony, "Holambra", in the state of S.o Paulo. In connexion with the envisaged colonization, the National Immigration Settlement Plan looks forward to the utilization of 2,160 Brazilian, 2,100 German, 1,880 Italian, 860 Greek, and 300 Dutch families to work in the raising of fruit and vegetables and in the production of exportable goods. (Die Tat, Zurich, 10 July 1953; Esteri, Rome, 31 August 1953)

See item 33-17.

35-17 The number of Japanese entering Brazil has increased during recent months. One group of immigrants numbered 187; they included 127 who were Government-sponsored emigrants, while 60 had been nominated by their relatives already settled in Argentina and Brazil. Another group, numbering 235 persons, was settled in a small town about 180 miles south of Salvador, Bahia. (The Mainichi, Tokyo, 9 June 1953; New York Times, 11 August 1953)

35-18 In accordance with the 1952 emigration accord between Brazil and the Netherlands, the President of Brazil has authorized the expenditure of 1.5 million cruzeiros for the financing of Dutch immigration into his country. (Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam, 12 August 1953)

35 19 A draft bill has been submitted to the Federal Chamber of Deputies to allow Italian immigrants settled on Brazilian territory to be naturalized after one year of residence. This proposal was submitted in view of the importance of Italian immigrants to the economic and cultural life of Brazil. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, No. 11, August-September 1953)

35-20 There has arrived in Brazil an initial contingent of 50 Italian building workers who, together with 252 compatriots, successfully completed in Italy, under the Corcovado Plan, a course of preparation for conditions of life and work in Brazil. The course was given in Cattolica, on the Adriatic coast, under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the Governments of Italy and of Brazil. Under the guidance of teachers from both countries, the candidates learned to adapt their technical knowledge to the particular conditions found in Brazil and took courses in the Portuguese language and Brazilian civics. The expenses of this "emigration school" are borne by ICEM and by the two Governments concerned. The International Labour Office also sent a specialist to collaborate in the organization of the courses. After the training period 302 candidates were granted visas; 380 members of their families will join them later on in the country. This venture is an initial experiment which will serve as a model for ICEM in the organization, in Italy and other European countries of surplus population, of new training courses for emigrants. (Esteri, Rome, 31 August 1953)

35-21 The remarkable development of Londrina, an "immigrants' town" in Paraná, is to be noted; the town was founded twenty years ago in the wilderness by the London Colonisation Society, "Paraná Plantation". Two years ago the town had 6,000 houses and 50,000 inhabitants; today it has 900 business enterprises, 500 industrial enterprises, and 15 banks. The settlers are self-sufficient, some of them even extremely wealthy. The existence of Londrina has caused the creation of many other towns in the area, which have grown out

of the jungle. There are agricultural districts which in 1940 did not exist but in which hundreds of thousands of persons live today. In the "new zone" 120,000,000 coffee trees are cultivated; the settlers, who are of thirty different nationalities, raise corn, rice, beans and cotton as well. Further south is the settlement of Guarapuava, created by Caritas Internationalis with the assistance of Aide Suisse à l'Europe, for the establishment of 100,000 Swabians from the Danube; at present there are 2,520 immigrants in 5 villages. Each of them has at his disposal from 20 to 65 hectares of land, depending upon the size of his family; settlers who are not farmers have been allotted one hectare each. The settlement is progressing well. In view of the fact that Aide Suisse à l'Europe no longer participates in this venture, it is expected that its help will be replaced by assistance from Brazilian sources, without which the settlers could not continue their work. (Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 16 September 1953) See item 33-24.

See also item: 35-39.

BRITISH HONDURAS

35-22 It is reported that on 31 December 1952, there were 95 British Honduran workers in the United States under the recruiting programme being operated for the British West Indies. Remittance of compulsory savings from 1 July 1951 to 31 December 1952 amounted to $28,553 (U.S.). (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.7)

BRITISH SOMALILAND

See item: 35-1.

CANADA

35-23 Total immigration to Canada for the seven months' period ending 31 July 1953 totalled 98,033, as compared with 114,744 for the same period of 1952. The immigrants consisted of 41,008 adult males, 31,197 adult females and 25,828 children under the age of 18. Fifty-three thousand three hundred and five were gainfully occupied, while 44,728 (mainly dependent wives and children) were not gainfully occupied. The greater part of the immigrants went to Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. During the month of July 1953, 19,697 immigrants entered the country, as compared with 16,687 for the same month of 1952. (Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Immigration Branch, Statistical Unit, Canada, Statements for the Seven Months ended 31 July 1953 and Statements for the Month of July 1953)

35-24 During June 1953, 4,355 persons left West European ports for Canada under Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration auspices, bringing that country to a tie with Australia as the second largest outlet for Europe's surplus population. (ICEM Press Release No. 35, 22 July 1953)

35-25 It is expected that 35,000 Germans will emigrate to Canada in 1953; entrance will be granted only to those in possession of approved work contracts. There is a demand chilefly for agricultural, forestry, and domestic workers and hospital personnel. Opportunities for professionals are rare, especially as regards the legal profession. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 July 1953)

See also items: 35-39; 35-51.

CHILE

35-26 In 1952 a Chilean-Italian company for colonization was established, and a similar company has just been set up for German migrants. The Sociedad Chileno-Alemana de Colonización has been founded with the help of the semi-governmental Corporación de Fomento de la Producción,

the German Federal Government at Bonn, and private capitalists, with a capital of 40,000,000 pesos (equivalent to $363,630). The new company will give German farmers an opportunity to emigrate to Chile to work in the sugar beet fields. Up to now Chile has spent from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 on the importation of sugar beets, and it is planned over five years to meet the demand for sugar through promotion of domestic sugar beet cultivation. (Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Zürich, 15 July 1953)

CHINA

See items: 35-49; 35-55.

COLOMBIA

35-27 With a territory comprising more than one million square kilometres, and with a population of about 12 million, Colombia faces the problem of colonization and immigration. A new impetus has been given to migration by the creation of an Institute for Colonization and Immigration, which has a capital of 100 million pesos (US $40 million), of which 8 million pesos (US $3,200,000) are available for immediate use. The plan as elaborated by the Consejo de Planificación has three purposes: (i) to alleviate the plight of displaced persons who are concentrated in the cities and urban centres; (ii) to provide the country with skilled manpower for industry and agriculture; and (iii) to diversify the nature of the primary products which are manufactured for export. The colonization of large tracts of land will solve broad social problems and raise the standards of living of the rural population. The Government will, under this plan, give assistance to groups of settlers who arrive under an integrated plan of colonization. Another consideration is that the colonization measures will be applied to selected sites which are readily accessible

to transportation and to sources of supply. Colonization and immigration experts will help the Consejo de Planificación to determine the most valuable regions for undertaking such a project. (Diário oficial, 30 July 1953; Information of the United Nations; Diário de Colombia, Bogotà, 21 August 1953)

COMORO ARCHIPELAGO

35-28 It is reported that in 1952, 1,994 workers emigrated from the Comoro Archipelago to Madagascar and Zanzibar, where they were employed as manual workers, domestic servants and business employees. In the same year 56 workers immigrated from Madagascar. (United Nations Document A/2410)

CYPRUS

35-29 It is reported that in 1951, 34,752 persons (of whom 13,915 were residents) departed from Cyprus, while in 1952, the number was 38,759 (of whom 12,720 were residents). In 1951, 30,944 persons (of whom 8,030 were residents), and in 1952 36,380 persons (of whom 9,027 were residents) arrived. This represented an excess of departures over arrivals of 3,808 in 1951 and 2,379 in 1952, as compared with 2,847 in 1950. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.3)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See item: 35-39.

EGYPT

35-30 Decree No. 44 of 1946 relating to conditions of employment for foreign workers had been amended. (Journal Official du Gouvernment égyptien, Nos. 48 bis-49, 15 and 18 June 1953)

FRANCE

35-31 The number of foreign workers who entered France in 1952 totalled 32,669 permanent and 33,784 seasonal labourers. The number of permanent workers included 27,818 Italians, 1,646 Spaniards, 1,169 Germans, 472 Portuguese, 280 Belgians, 272 Swiss, 204 Dutch, and 2 Moroccans, 652 of other nationalities, and 154 displaced persons. The number of seasonal workers included 18,290 Italians and 15,494 Belgians. Of the permanent workers, 11,388 were engaged in agriculture, 10,892 in building, 3,369 in metallurgy, 1,870 in service and domestic work, 1,647 in coal mining, 1,755 in other mining activities, and 1,748 in other occupations; of the seasonal workers, 30,595 were engaged in agriculture and 3,191 in other occupations. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 July 1953)

35-32 Three councillors of the French Union have submitted to the National Assembly a bill for the creation of a central emigration committee which, inter alia, should organize European emigration to French overseas territories. In view of the existing demographic situation in French territories in Africa, the economic integration of Africa is not possible without an intensive mechanization, machines having to replace missing manpower. This mechanization, which should take place in agriculture, mining and industry, necessitates the immigration of European specialists. In this respect the positive results of the immigration of 350 skilled Italian workers employed in the construction of the dam in Edea in Cameroon are significant. The proposed central emigration committee would allow for the building-up of a programme whereby the risks taken by European emigrants in settling abroad might be eliminated and at the same time the rights of the native population might be safeguarded. (Saarbrücker Zeitung, Saar, 30 July 1953) See item 34-26.

See also item: 35-39.

FRENCH CAMEROON

See item: 35-32.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

35-33 It is reported that in 1952, 13 miners and 70 plantation workers emigrated from French Equatorial Africa to Tchad; during the same period 442 woodcutters emigrated to Nigeria. In the same year 100 miners and 370 plantation workers immigrated from Tchad and 442 woodcutters from Nigeria. (United Nations Document A/2410)

FRENCH SOMALILAND

35-34 It is reported that in 1952, 1,294 immigrant workers entered French Somaliland; this compared with 803 in 1951. During the same period 11,688 temporary immigrants entered the territory as compared with 6,550 in 1951. (United Nations Document A/2410)

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

35-35 It is reported that in 1951 immigration to French West Africa totalled 3,528 (2,290 French, 346 Africans, 504 Asians, 388 others); this compared with 3,316 in 1950 (3,223 French, 255 Africans, 490 Asians, 348 others). As regards migration of workers, 102,695 workers emigrated in 1952, while 111,763 workers entered the territory. (United Nations Document A/2410)

GERMANY

See items: 35-16; 35-25; 35-26; 35-31; 35-69.

GOLD COAST

35-36 It is reported that migrant labourers come from neighbouring territories to work on the farms and in the mines. Availability of labour is affected by the farming seasons owing to the migrants returning to their own country for planting and harvesting. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.3)

GREECE

See items: 35-9; 35-10; 35-16; 35-72.

HONG KONG

See item: 35-60.

INDIA

See items: 35-38; 35-49; 35-59.

INDOCHINA

See item: 35-55.

ISRAEL

35-37 Many healthy persons under 35 years of age are reported to have been prevented from immigrating to Israel because there was no guarantee that their aged or infirm relatives would be allowed to accompany them. It is indicated also that there are many Jews who wish to emigrate from North Africa and the Middle Eastern countries but who are prevented from coming to Israel by the selective principle of immigration presently in effect. (The Jerusalem Post, Jerusalem, 3 July 1953)

35-38 Immigrants of the Cochin (southern India) have protested against the suspension of immigration from their province of relatives of Israeli settlers who have contracted filariasis. It is claimed that they had been invited to emigrate to Israel, and now, after selling their possessions and preparing to emigrate, the government has banned their entry. (The Jerusalem Post, Jerusalem, 9 July 1953)

ITALY

35-39 The acticle entitled "Italy: A Population Paradox" indicates that for many years the Italian people have been on the move in hopes of improving their lot. Southern Italians have moved north, and streams of emigrants have gone overseas and overland into neighbouring countries. Seasonal migratory workers go mainly to Switzerland. Many who go abroad to seek their fortunes return to spend their declining years at home. Since 1876, 18.8 million people have left Italy for other lands; emigration hit its peak in the first decade of the 20th century, and during the first World War it fell off, but resumed afterwards, although not at previous levels. Since 1946, from 120,000 to 130,000 have emigrated each year, mainly to Argentina, the United States, Venezuela, Canada, Australia and Brazil. During the same period Italy has negotiated emigration treaties with France, Great Britain, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, Holland and Argentina. Results have been disappointing to the Italian Government; mass migratory movements have proven to be less successful than the movement based on individuals leaving their homeland to join relatives and friends who have gone before them. The article points out that with Italy approaching the end of a long period of population growth, emigration could play quite a different role than it has in the past. Now that the birth rate has steadily declined for two generations and population stabilization is in prospect, the rate of population growth would be further reduced if emigration could be increased. (Population Bulletin, Washington, September 1953)

35-40 About two years ago, Italian official sources stated that Italian emigration must be raised to 500,000 persons annually; however, Italy is still far from achieving this goal. According to the latest statistics, the number of Italian emigrants in the first quarter of 1953 (not counting transit movements) amounted to 172,339, while there was a return movement of 132,417 persons. (National-Zeitung. Basle, 3 August 1953)

35-41 Three experts on labour recruitment (two appointed by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, one by the International Labour Office) are assisting the Italian Government in its migration programme. They will train Italian officials in recruitment techniques for overseas migration and methods for setting up streamlined procedures for the pre-selection and presentation of migration candidates to the selection missions of immigration countries operating in Italy. (ICEM Press Release No. 32, 24 June 1953)

See also items: 35-3; 35-4; 35-16; 35-19; 35-20; 35-26; 35-31; 35-32; 35-61; 35-63.

JAMAICA

35-42 It is reported that in 1952, 2,601 Jamaicans were sent to the United States for agricultural employment; this number compared with 1,371 in 1950 and 3,691 in 1951. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-one such farm workers were repatriated from the United States in 1952. (United Nations Document A/2413)

See also item: 35-11

JAPAN

See items: 35-7; 35-9; 35-17.

KENYA

35-43 Workers skilled in the assembling and repairing of locomotives are needed in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Candidates must be between 23 and 35 years of age, preferably unmarried, and have fulfilled an apprenticeship of five years or more as locomotive workers; candidates possessing a limited knowledge of English are also acceptable, provided they are willing to learn. (Italian nel Mondo, Rome, 10 August 1953)

LEEWARD ISLANDS

35-44 It is reported that in Antigua, 114 workers, and in St. Kitts, 106 workers, were recruited for farm employment in the United States. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.7)

LUXEMBOURG

35-45 A new law provides for the elimination or reduction of the residence tax for citizens of countries in which Luxembourg citizens receive reciprocal treatment. (Mémorial du Grand Duché de Luxembourg, No. 44, 24 July 1953)

See also item: 35-39.

MADAGASCAR

35-46 It is reported that only a negligible number of workers migrate from the territory of Madagascar. Between 1949 and 1951 a total of 612 European specialists arrived in the territory and in 1952 the number was about 175. Migration of foreign workers in 1952 apart from Europeans was as follows: Asiatics entering, 75, departing, 238; Non-Asiatics entering, 96, leaving, 312. (United Nations Document A/2410)

See also items: 35-1; 35-28.

MALAYA

See item: 35-9.

MALTA

35-47 Until the beginning of 1952, the departure of migrants from Malta offset the natural population increase. The population during 1949 and 1951 remained constant at 312,000, but at the end of the year 1952 had risen to 316,619 and at the end of March 1953 had reached 317,476. The Department of Emigration reports that 951 persons migrated during the first quarter of 1953 but 281 returned, reducing the total of emigration to 670. During the same period the population figure rose by 1,154. Since 1950, when the migration drive was at its peak with 8,503 departures, the number of emigrants has steadily decreased and in 1952 had dropped to 5,534, with indications that it would be smaller in 1953. The United Kingdom has made available £200,000 to help the Government of Malta meet the migration problem, but this sum is considered insufficient. It is pointed out that the migration movement has suffered a setback owing to measures taken by immigration countries and to the problem of finding accommodations and employment for newcomers. (New Commonwealth, 6 July 1953)

35-48 The Minister of Emigration and Labour in the Maltese Cabinet is reported to favour a ten-year emigration plan for the resettlement overseas of 100,000 Maltese. If the United Kingdom should become a member of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, the Committee would be in a position to make its services, including transport, available for the proposed migration scheme. In the present circumstances, the Committee can only move Maltese emigrants on a reimbursement basis if a request for its services is received from a member country. (The Times, London, 11 August 1953)

MAURITIUS

35-49 It is reported that in 1951 there was the following excess of arrivals over departures from Mauritius: 2,013 of the general population (including Chinese) and 1,360 Indians. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.3)

MEXICO

See item: 35-70.

MOROCCO

35-50 It is reported that in 1951 there were 12,100 French and 5,400 alien permanent immigrants to Morocco; in the same period there were 800 Moroccans, 3,400 French and 1,200 permanent emigrants from the territory. As regards the migration of workers, there were 55 emigrant and 8,021 immigrant workers in 1950; 1,376 emigrant and 9,019 immigrant workers in 1951, and 51 emigrant and 8,416 immigrant workers in 1952. The immigrant workers are mainly skilled workers. (United Nations Document A/2410/Add.1)

See also item: 35-31.

NETHERLANDS

35-51 The number of emigrants from the Netherlands during the second half of 1952 was approximately 8,400 less than during the first half of the year. Departures for Australia declined from 7,700 to 3,600; for Canada from 15,000 to 12,000; for New Zealand from 2,700 to 1,300. The emigration to the United States and South Africa was unchanged. Canada will permit the immigration of 25,000 to 30,000 settlers from the Netherlands in 1954; half of the prospective immigrants are to be relatives of earlier arrivals and farmers. It is also reported that

the High Commissioner for Emigration has announced that the Netherlands Government is planning the emigration of 60,000 Dutch subjects annually. (De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 28 July 1953; New York Herald Tribune (Paris Edition), 28 July 1953)

35-52 A group of Amsterdam citizens has set up a Foundation for Aid to Emigrants (Stichting Emigranten-Centrus voor particuliere bijstand aan emigranten) which will establish "emigration centres" to render aid to Dutch emigrants. Legal, medical, business and other specialists are members of the group and will give their services free of charge. The Foundation publishes a fortnightly bulletin. (De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 22 August 1953)

35-53 Effective 1 September 1953, Dutch emigrants were permitted to take foreign exchange with them in the following amounts: Fl. 1,500 for single persons, Fl. 1,000 for each dependent. This represents a substantial increase over previous allocations for dependents. (De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 3 September 1953)

35-54 Vocational training courses for prospective Dutch emigrants provide a training period of from four to nine months. The instruction includes learning trades for which there is a demand in the countries of prospective immigration. During the training period the candidate receives a special weekly indemnity of from 23 to 36 florins. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 10 September 1953)

See also items: 35-7; 35-16; 35-18; 35-31; 35-39.

NEW GUINEA

See items: 35-7; 35-58.

NEW HEBRIDES

35-55 It is reported that 23 indigenous inhabitants and 128 Asians emigrated from the Condominium of the New Hebrides in 1952 as compared

with 29 indigenous inhabitants and 40 Asians in 1951. In 1952, 12 Indo-Chinese, 2 Chinese, 27 Europeans, 188 Oceanians and 27 Melanesians immigrated as compared with 32 Asians, 33 Europeans, 68 Oceanians, 30 Polynesians and 18 Melanesians in 1951. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.5)

NEW ZEALAND

See item: 35-51.

NIGERIA

See item: 35-33.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

See item: 35-57.

NORWAY

35-56 Norwegian emigration to foreign countries set a post-war record in 1952 with nearly one out of every thousand Norwegians settling abroad. Of the emigrants 1,535 were men and 1,423 were women. (The Egyptian Gazette, Cairo, 27 July 1953)

NYASALAND

35-57 It is reported that 95,000 migrant workers from Nyasaland were employed in 1952 in Southern Rhodesia; in the same year 42,000 were employed in the Union of South Africa and 5,000 in Northern Rhodesia. Of the South African quota of 7,000 migrants from Nyasaland in 1952, 6,501 were recruited, while of the 8,000 quota for Southern Rhodesia, 4,654 were recruited. (United Nations Document A/2413)

PAPUA

35-58 It is reported that there were 2,564 workers from the Trust Territory of New Guinea employed in Papua as of 30 June 1952; this compared with 2,077 workers in 1951. 903 workers from Papua were employed in New Guinea as compared with 382 in 1951. (United Nations Document A/2407)

POLAND

See item: 35-69.

PORTUGAL

See item: 35-31.

RUANDA-URUNDI

See item: 35-65.

SAUDI ARABIA

See item: 35-1.

SINGAPORE

35-59 In accordance with the provisions of the new immigration laws, no immigrants will be allowed into the Colony as residents unless it can be established that their presence is "essential for Singapore's well being". British subjects with a seven-years' residence qualification who leave the colony are entitled to a re-entry permit, valid for three years. However, British subjects seeking entry to Singapore for the purpose of obtaining employment must obtain special permission,

unless they already have a definite offer of a job which carries a monthly salary in excess of $8500 - a sum which includes housing and maintenance allowances; the minimum work contract must be of two years' duration. A number of Indian political leaders have objected to the policy, since they hold that the immigration laws discriminate against their country. (Commonwealth, London, 3 August 1953)

35-60 It is reported that the lack of skilled local workmen is a hampering factor in the industrial development of Singapore. While normally the immigration of alien workmen is not encouraged, during 1952 permission was given for skilled textile machinists and a number of masons and carpenters from Hong Kong to come to Singapore. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.2)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

35-61 The Government is experimenting with a programme of having the white man regularly till the soil instead of having it done for him by negroes. A group of 500 Italian peasants, of whom the first four families have arrived, is being recruited; they will take up 100-acre small-holdings and must cultivate them. Back of the programme is the one great block of empty land in Africa reserved for Europeans. The immigrants are provided with houses already furnished and the necessary outbuildings and are supplied with electricity; four acres of each farm are supplied with spray irrigation, and a one-ton truck is provided for four farms. Passage money has been paid by the Southern Rhodesian Government. It is considered a pilot project, and if it is successful, plans will be made for the immigration of Europeans willing to work the land themselves and populate the white land reserves. (The New York Times, 31 July 1953)

See also item: 35-57.

SPAIN

See item: 35-31.

SUDAN

See item: 35-65.

SWAZILAND

35-62 It is reported that 10,960 migrants were employed in the following occupations in 1950: 8,260 in mines; 600 in agriculture and mining; 2,100 in industry and domestic service. In 1951 approximately 6,000 to 9,000 Swazis were working in mines and 2,000 in agriculture and mining in South Africa; in 1952, 6,000 to 7,000 were employed in mines. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.3)

SWEDEN

See item: 35-39.

SWITZERLAND

35-63 The number of Italian seasonal workers who found employment in Switzerland in 1952 was 144,652; in 1951, 128,268; and in 1950, 88,369. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 July 1953)

See also items: 35-31; 35-39.

TANGANYIKA

See items: 35-43; 35-65.

TCHAD

See item: 35-33.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

35-64 It is reported that in 1952, 168 agricultural labourers were recruited for employment in the United States; this compared with 100 such workers in 1951. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.7)

UGANDA

35-65 It is reported that in 1952 immigrants from the following countries entered Uganda: 68,952 from Ruanda-Urundi (49,538 returned); 16,048 from Tanganyika (15,451 returned); 2,832 from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (1,553 returned); 6,919 from the Belgian Congo (6,085 returned). The average length of absence of the migrants was from 2 or 3 months to 9 months. (United Nations Document A/2413)

35-66 The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has presented to the Government certain comments with respect to the immigration regulations and the way in which they are administered. Reference was made particularly to the fact that temporary employment permits for immigrants are presently limited by the regulations to four-year periods, and that they cannot be renewed or extended, mainly because the immigrants would qualify for permanent resident status. The Chamber of Commerce has requested the Immigration Department to arrange for renewing or extending temporary employment permits without necessarily conferring permanent resident status on the permit holders. (Commonwealth, London, 3 August 1953)

See also item: 35-43.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

35-67 The Governor of the Reserve Bank, in commenting upon the criticism that the Union of South Africa's immigration policy is too restrictive, stated that an open-door policy would not provide an early solution to the shortage of skilled labour in the country, since there is a shortage among potential immigrants of skilled workers and professional tradesmen, which the Union requires. He advocated the introduction of training schemes for native workers so that they could be employed as semi-skilled and skilled workers and thereby ease the labour shortage problem. (New Commonwealth, 6 July 1953)

35-68 The Minister of the Interior told the Assembly that circumstances in South Africa were such that large-scale immigration was unsuitable. The Minister added that industry had been invited to co-operate in a scheme to bring in immigrants who could be guaranteed employment, but it was not prepared to accept this responsibility. (South Africa Reports, New York, 24 September 1953)

See also items: 35-13; 35-14; 35-51; 35-57; 35-62.

UNITED KINGDOM

35-69 There are 136,000 Poles in England; of these about 100,000 were members of the Polish armed forces who migrated just at the end of the Second World War; the remainder migrated between 1947 and 1950, having been recruited from camps in Germany and Austria to work as voluntary labourers in British industry. About one-third (35,000) of the total number live in London. Many former professionals and officials have been obliged to work at something very different from their work in Poland; there are exceptions to this rule: some physicians and dentists have taken examinations in England and set up

practices which are not limited to members of their own national group. The Ministry of Education has made it possible for Polish children residing in England to be educated in British life and customs; orphanages and primary and secondary schools, with a majority of Polish teachers, prepare students for English examinations. (L'Osservatore Romano, Rome, 25 July 1953)

See also items: 35-39; 35-47; 35-48; 35-59.

UNITED STATES

35-70 The Department of Labor has reported that, in 1952, 197,000 Mexican agricultural labourers entered the United States; in the same period 91,000 persons who had entered the United States illegally were sent back to Mexico. The Mexican Government has announced that four receiving centres are soon to be opened for agricultural workers who seek employment in the United States; these centres will be located in Guadalajara, Durango, Chihuahua and Irapuato. The number of Mexican agricultural workers in the United States in 1953 will be about 250,000. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 July 1953)

35-71 The new law pertaining to extra-quota immigration requires each person applying for admission under this law to possess a personal and individual guarantee concerning his future occupation in the United States; this requirement replaces the group guarantee formerly furnished for refugees by voluntary organizations. (Il Sole, Milan, 21 August 1953)

35-72 The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has been exploring the possibilities of accelerating, under the new law regulating the admission of immigrants beyond the normal entry quotas, the admission of 15,000 Greek victims of the recent earthquake in the Ionian Islands. (Le Genevois, Geneva, 29 August 1953; Il Mattino, Naples, 29 August 1953; Il Quotidiano, Rome, 29 August 1953)

35-73 The Department of Education of the State of Illinois has issued notice that graduates of European universities may take examinations to practice medicine in Illinois after serving a year's interneship in an approved Illinois hospital. They must present complete documentation on their medical studies and antecedents, as well as a declaration of their intention to become American citizens. The examinations are given four times a year, in Chicago, and include written tests in the English language. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 25 July 1953; Il Sole, Milan, 8 August 1953)

See item 34-57.

35-74 Werner Richter, in a communication from New York City, opposes the theory contained in a study by Donald Petersen Kent, "The Refugee Intellectual" (Colombia University Press), according to which the integration of European intellectuals into the American community should be considered a happy experiment. Kent based his study upon 721 cases of intellectuals who emigrated from Europe when it was under Hitler's regime and who constitute about one-tenth of the total number. Kent considers about two-thirds of the total as successful; however, he could not send his questionnaires to those whose addresses were unknown, since they had disappeared when they failed to succeed. Richter underlines the existence of many cases of unhappy situations and failures and stresses the fact that America could have derived much greater advantage from this immigration than it did in fact. This was probably due to the absence of a control of the large numbers of newcomers and of a means for comparing, evaluating and utilizing their qualifications. The consequence has been a return movement of many of the refugee intellectuals to Europe, a movement completely out of proportion with what was envisaged as possible a few years ago. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Frankfurt, 19 August 1953)

See also items: 35-8; 35-12; 35-22; 35-39; 35-42; 35-44; 35-51; 35-64; 35-75.

VENEZUELA

See item: 35-39.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

35-75 It is reported that workers were recruited under Government supervision for agricultural employment in the United States as follows: Dominica, 103; Grenada, 150; St. Lucia, 126; St. Vincent, 126. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.7)

YEMEN

See item: 35-1.

ZANZIBAR

See item: 35-28.